

enrichment of the education of the century the higher education of women represents a most important interest and movement. If the century is the century of women, her pre-eminence is in no respect more fittingly signified than in the college. Two Ohio colleges, Oberlin and Antioch, were in the middle decades the first to open college doors to her. Matthew Vassar followed in the seventh decade with a great foundation, having for his coworker, Dr. J. H. Raymond, the first president of Vassar, and one of the ablest educators of the century. Wellesley, Smith, Bryn Mawr and other colleges for women presently were being founded, many State Universities were recognizing that the commonwealth should offer all its educational facilities to both their sons and daughters. Many older colleges, too, like Harvard, Columbia, Brown and Western Reserve, were, in colleges established by men, and associated with the older foundations, offering to women every advantage for the higher education. The century opened with almost every opportunity and facility of the higher education desired to the women of America; the century closes with every opportunity and facility of the higher education of women, for civilization for all time has been fought and won in America in the nineteenth century.

Unity and differentiation are important words in the history of our advance as an appreciation, enlargement and enrichment. These two words belong together. Education in many forms and relations has become more and more one and education has also become more and more different. Each grade and order of education has become supplementary or preparatory and also independent. The secondary school builds upon the foundation laid by the primary and prepares in turn its students for the college. The college demands the best of its new student and gives to them a training for the professional school and for life itself. The professional school requires adequate preparation of the candidates which it receives from the commencement platform of the college. Each department of education looks backward to the one prior in its service in point of time and looks forward to that department which is to receive its graduates. Each department, too, is more independent and integral in itself. The college is no longer as it was a school of theology as well as a college. The college is still in certain instances more a preparatory school than a college. But the professional condition of the college has passed, and the preparatory condition will soon pass.

**UNITY OF CONDITIONS.**  
This unity of educational conditions is manifest moreover in societies and in sentiment, as well as in service. Teachers are no longer as each other. The secondary school teacher is no longer envious of the college professor, and the college professor has ceased to look down on the secondary school teacher. Each recognizes the necessary valued relation of the work done by the other. Associations of a very important character are found in almost every county of every State and in every State; and also, be it said, that the National Educational Association, embracing in its membership some twenty thousand united teachers of every grade and of every order, into a great society which has become the most important body of its kind in the world. A half million of men and women who are teaching American youth in the American schools and colleges, public and private, are, on the whole, the most compact and potent force for truth and righteousness in American life. Scores of educational journals, weekly, monthly and quarterly, are rendering service in promoting a community of professional interests, well as making large and vital the work of each teacher.

Appreciation—the people have come to prize education; enlargement, every order of education has given; enrichment, every kind of education has become finer; unity and differentiation, education in every grade has become more complete and also more complementary. Such are some of the keynotes to which we can set our tune of the educational progress of the century.

CHARLES F. THWING.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

L. Muncie, Ind.: Names and addresses of business firms are not given in this column.

What is Queen Anne's bounty?—J. F. H. A fund that is divided among the poorer clergy of England, such division dating back to Queen Anne's time.

Which is the most abundant of the elements, and which comes next?—Seventy. Oxygen is held to constitute nearly half the weight of known matter, and silicon is about one-third of all.

What is the meaning and derivation of the word Thymus?—F. M. M. It is the name of a mountain pass that was famous in Grecian history, and came from a Greek word whose literal meaning is hot gates.

Of what radius is a 3 per cent. curve on a railroad?—2. What is the contraction and expansion of an ordinary railroad rail from the sun's heat amount to in inches?—2.

One of 1,910 feet. 2. In a rail thirty feet long it is a little less than half an inch.

What population was given to Richmond, Savannah and Denver by the census just taken and by that of 1890?—F. Richmond, 85,660 and 81,838; Savannah, 54,244 and 43,139; Denver, 123,850 and 106,713. The larger figures are in each case the later ones. Denver alleges obvious inaccuracy.

Where can I obtain information concerning the consuls of the United States, such as their number, location and salaries?—Gon.

The Official Register of the United States. It can be had of the Superintendent of Documents, at Washington, for \$2, and can be seen at large libraries or at any custom house.

Do typewriter copyists charge by the number of words or sheets? and what is the rate?—Anxious. Different copyists have different rates and methods of charging, but correspondence is usually reckoned by the page, 10 cents a page being an ordinary charge. Manuscript is usually charged at about 10 cents a thousand words, and legal documents at 15 cents a page.

Is there any record of a person eating a quail a day for forty consecutive days?—2. In railroading what is the meaning of a trunk line?—F. T. S. We do not know of such. The most stirring performance recorded in this line is that of W. S. Walcott, who, in 1882, ate two quails a day for thirty consecutive days, using paprika, anise and such aids. 2. The main line of a system.

By what method are submarine creatures secured and brought to the surface? 2. Have searchers in this direction got a "fall line of samples" from the deep sea?—Trawls, dredges and tangles, the latter rarely rope picked into two to be trailed along the bottom, are the usual means. Then there are nets that can be lowered open and closed at any desired depths, traps of similar character and not a little of more complicated paraphernalia. 2. It seems very unlikely, for though the appearances are the best that ingenuity can

device, they would be quite ineffective against forms of life that might reasonably be supposed to exist at great depths.

Have there been exploring expeditions to the South Pole, as well as to the North Pole?—C. B. Yes, many, though they have not been so numerous as those that went northward. Cook, Bellinghausen, Wilkes, d'Urville and Ross led such expeditions, and many others made discoveries in Antarctic regions, some through definite plans, others more incidentally to their hunting of whales.

The chief scientific expedition of recent years was F. A. Cook's.

I have read that Edison's discovery of the phonograph was accidental; is this true?—T. It was suggested to him by an accident, but then much work was put on it before it was ready for exhibition in comparatively crude form. He was experimenting with a view to perfecting a self-recording telephone, when unintentional reversal of his mechanism resulted in reproduction of the sounds he had sought to record, and gave him the phonograph.

Will you quote a poem of Coventry Patmore regarding the importance of saying "good-bye," even for a short absence, as he has been known to turn the corner of the street and be seen no more. J. R. If thou shouldst bid thy friend farewell, but for one night though that farewell may be, Press thou his hand in thine. How canst thou tell how far from thee Fate or caprice may lead his step ere that to-morrow comes?

What is graphite? 2. What are its uses? 3. Where is it found, and what is its commercial value?—M. A form of carbon usually classed as a mineral, but that is believed to be of organic origin. 2. For the manufacture of pencils, crucibles, stove polish and lubricants, and it is employed as a conductor of electricity and in coating electrolyzers' molds. 3. Ceylon is the great source of supply, but it is mined at several places in India, and in many more in this country.

When did the Methodists, Campbellites, Adventists and Anti-mission Baptists originate?—T. M. The name Methodists was first applied to John Wesley and a few of his associates about 1729. The Campbellites began in 1809 with the "address of declaration" of Alexander Campbell, a clergyman of the second branch of the Presbyterian Church. Their first congregation was formed May 4, 1811. The Adventists were followers of William Miller, who, in 1831, began to announce the speedy coming of Christ. The Anti-mission or Primitive Baptists were founded about 1835, the organization being the result of a disaffection that dated back to 1812, when the United Baptists first were committed to promoting foreign missions.

What part of France did Lafayette come from? 2. On what ship did he sail when he came to join the revolutionary army?—W. W. He was born in France, and where he is stationed?—F. He was born in Chateau de Charrauc, some six miles from the old town of Blonde, in the province of Auvergne. 2. On "La Victoire." Our representatives in France at that time could not furnish him transportation, so he bought this vessel, which, with necessary cargo, cost him 112,000 francs. 3. At North Island, Winyau bay, about sixty miles from Charleston, N. C. 4. Seventy-nine consular offices are distributed among the larger cities.

What right has a finder of lost property in his find?—C. E. R. He has a property right in it that is superior to the claim of every one but the owner. It becomes his duty, if he takes possession, to care for the property, and he may bring action against a third party who injures it or interferes with his possession. On discovery of the owner he must make restoration. He is then entitled to any reward previously offered, of which he has no claim, but the specific reward has been offered is entitled only to the actual necessary expense incurred in the care of the goods. Holding it when the owner is known or may be readily ascertained is fraudulent, and may constitute larceny. This general statement may be modified by such circumstances as the place of finding and the nature of the article found, and applies only to property found on land.

**MEDICAL NOTES.**  
(Prepared for the Sunday Journal by an Old Practitioner.)  
Dr. Parks believes that castor oil has a specific action in the cure of neuralgia. In a case where the neuralgia was situated over the eyes and an operation had been recommended he gave the woman castor oil two or three times a week, and immediately and continued relief followed. Contrary to its customary effect, the oil did not cause purging, and it is, therefore, probable that the oil has some special influence aside from its cathartic qualities.

T. Lauder Brunton's suggestions for the treatment of chronic dyspepsia, where there is no organic disease of the stomach are: Eat slowly, chew the food thoroughly, and completely mix it with saliva. Take solids and liquids separately. Take a glass of water immediately after rising every morning, but not before 10 o'clock in the morning, and about 5 or 6 in the afternoon, and just before going to bed at night. Starchy foods may form the exclusive diet at breakfast and the 5 o'clock supper, and meat or fish should be taken exclusively at midday and 8 o'clock.

As a dressing for eczema and superficial ulcerations of the skin, Langenack recommends clay sterilized by heat (baking in an oven) and then powdered. One part of this clay is mixed with two parts of glycerine and two parts of vasoline and smeared over the surface. Its action is disinfectant, healing and protective. Powdered clay mixed with water to the consistency of stiff dough and smeared thickly over the surface often reduces it without any other medication or application, and certain forms of tumors decrease in size and may eventually be cured by dressings of moist clay. Langenack's formula is an improvement on the old clay and water form, the glycerine and vasoline keeping the mass moist, soft and yielding.

Dr. Doerfler, who recommends butter in the treatment of constipation in children who are otherwise healthy, believes that the constipation in such cases is not a disease but an obstruction of the bowels due to too much food. During the first two or three months a half to a teaspoonful of butter is given until the bowels act regularly and normally. Between the third and fourth month give two to three teaspoonfuls until relief follows, and then continue the dose every second or third day. From five months to a year one to three teaspoonfuls are given every two or three days. In older children and adults the same rule may be followed, but the butter is given in its natural form, not warmed or mixed with any other substance. Every child will take the butter with relish, and pale and pesty children become

red-cheeked and hearty, the benefits being noticeable up to the fifth and sixth year. In addition it increases the nourishing elements of food in a small compass and is the nearest approach to milk.

According to the New York Medical Journal, the old rule, "Wear glasses all the time," should be changed to read, "Wear glasses just as little as possible." People who wear glasses for years and find that they have a lucky chance when they find that they can get along better without them. In many cases after wearing glasses a few days the person finds that print looks worse to the unaided eye than before, and this is a sure sign that the glasses are not properly fitted. People who cannot get along without their glasses for even a short time are probably wearing wrong glasses, unsuitable for them and their eyes. Glasses which are properly fitted and perfectly adapted to the eyes, and which are worn taken off at any time with ease, and no more discomfort following than putting on and taking off the hat.

The common habit among women of sticking pins and needles into the waist is not only dangerous to the woman who does so, but to others, especially children. Serious and even fatal injuries may be inflicted on the breast by a pin or needle driven accidentally through the dress. Child, while being dressed, may be wounded with the same articles. A case has been recorded recently in which a child, while nursing, suddenly screamed with pain. A punctured wound in the child's side and the disappearance of a needle from the mother's dress led to surgical investigation, and the needle was found in and removed from the child's liver. The needle, by the way, was an inch and a half long. The moral is evident—keep pins and needles in their proper place on a pin cushion.

In cases of various palsies of the tongue, affecting the motive powers of that organ or the taste, four tests are used, as follows: Bitter—A solution of a quarter of a grain of sulphate of quinine in an ounce of distilled water, making a 0.6 per cent. solution. Sweet—A solution of one-tenth of a grain of saccharine in one ounce of distilled water, making a 0.02 per cent. solution. Sour—Three minims of pure phosphoric acid to an ounce of distilled water, making a 0.6 per cent. solution. Salty—Five grains of chloride of sodium (salt) to an ounce of distilled water, making a 0.1 per cent. solution. One drop of each of these solutions is placed on the tongue successively and the answers as to the taste are noted on each side of the tongue—the tip, the middle and the back.

Tested, the mouth being rinsed out with pure water between each test. A difference in the degree of taste shows increased or decreased sensibility. All the tests are made with one solution before using another. The solutions are inexpensive and harmless, and considerable amusement may be had by testing the sensitiveness of taste of various individuals, some showing extreme insensibility of taste and others showing marked dulness of taste.

How small a thing may lead to death is illustrated by the historical case of Dr. Nathan Schwarzkopf, an Austrian physician. He was walking on the street one day when a man's hat blew off and he ran to pick it up. While doing so he received a blow on the hand, from the walking stick of another pedestrian, who was also chasing his hat. From this slight injury inflammation and suppuration set in, and in spite of timely surgical care, he died, when several drops of a solution are used.

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twenty-four hours it is almost without danger."

**Prescriptions.**  
For painful dyspepsia the following is useful: Subnitrate of bismuth, 10 grains; carbonate of magnesia, 15 grains; solution of potash, 10 minims; dilute hydrocyanic acid, 3 minims; tincture of ginger, 5 minims; peppermint water sufficient to make one ounce. This makes one dose, to be repeated three or four times daily. It should be well shaken before taking.

For tonsillitis the following is recommended: Oil of eucalyptus, 15 minims; spirits of camphor, 15 drachms; tincture of guaiacum, 3 1/2 drachms; glycerine sufficient to make one ounce. The dose is ten drops on a lump of sugar allowed to dissolve in the mouth every hour or two. For a gargle use borax, 1/4 drachms; tincture of benzoin, 4 drachms; rose water sufficient to make 6 1/2 ounces.

SUBURBAN SOCIETY NOTES.

**Brightwood.**  
Dr. and Mrs. Brown are visiting in New York.

Miss Stella Brown left last week for Mattoon, Ill.

Miss Pearl White is visiting relatives in Mattoon, Ill.

Mr. Frank Love is visiting friends in Bellefontaine, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mitchell are visiting in Mattoon, Ill.

Mrs. Snellbaker, of St. Louis, is the guest of her nieces, Mrs. Gilchrist.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Brown, of Union City, were the guests of friends here last week.

Mr. George Allis, of St. Paul, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Shortridge, last week.

Miss Gertrude Jameson, of St. Louis, is the guest of the Misses Carrie and Katherine Jones.

Miss Mary Olmstead, of Charleston, Ill., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Perry, last week.

Mr. James Hundley, of Louisville, Ky., was the guest of his brother, Mr. J. A. Hundley, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Horne, of Cleveland, who were visiting friends here last week, have returned to their home.

Mr. John Holl, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Brown, here last week, returned to his home in West Virginia.

Rev. E. Murray, pastor of the Congregational Church, has accepted a call to the People's Congregational Church in the city.

**Haughville.**  
Miss Mattie Howe is visiting relatives in Washington.

Mrs. Joseph Harbison has returned from a trip to Pittsburgh.

Mrs. George Murray, of Farmland, is the guest of Mrs. Samuel Bartel.

Mrs. H. H. Compton, of Elwood, was the guest of Mrs. J. N. Brown, here last week.

Mr. William Smith, of Rockport, Ill., is the guest of his brother, Mr. Samuel Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jeffries, of Kokomo, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Johnson last week.

Mr. James Von Burg, of Fort Wayne, who was visiting relatives here last week, has returned to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Richmond, of Mount Clair, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Van Treese last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder and son, of Brownington, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Johnson last week.

**North Indianapolis.**  
Mr. B. E. Spate has returned from a trip to St. Louis.

Mrs. W. Keeler has returned from a trip to Shelbyville, Ill.

Mr. James White, of Homer, Ill., was the guest of Allen Cotton last week.

Mrs. Warren P. Smith, of Cincinnati, was the guest of Mrs. J. N. Brown, here last week.

Mrs. Edward Trotter will leave soon for Chicago to remain during the winter.

Mr. John W. Gates, of Rushville, was the guest of his son, Dr. Gates, last week.

Mrs. Cartmel, of Shelbyville, was the guest of Mrs. J. N. Brown, here last week.

Mrs. W. C. Wood, of Terre Haute, was the guest of Mrs. J. N. Brown last week.

J. H. Cissell, of Crawfordville, has returned home after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. William Jones.

Rev. J. Edward Brown was an attendant at the annual meeting of the Indiana Synod, held at Crawfordville.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lane, of Cloverdale, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sommers Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Helm, of Crawfordville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Irwin Thursday.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's M. E. church will meet next week, on account of the carnival.

Mr. and Mrs. Winnie Russell, of Cambridge City, were the guests, last week, of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Brown.

Miss Viola Hutchinson and Miss Smallwood, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Patterson, have returned to their homes in Decatur, Ill.

**West Indianapolis.**  
Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have returned to Illinois.

Mr. Solomon Trostsky is visiting friends in Chicago.

Miss Pearl McCready has returned from a trip to Palmyra.

Mrs. Jennie Chambers is visiting relatives in Chicago.

Rev. S. B. Grimes has returned home from a trip to Zionville.

Mrs. Pannie Smith, of Anderson, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Benson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brown, of St. Paul, were the guests of Mrs. J. N. Brown, here last week.

Mr. Job Osborne, who was visiting relatives here, has returned to California.

Mrs. C. F. Wilkins and son Gale have returned from a trip to Indianapolis.

Miss Josephine Trigo has returned to her home in Princeton, after visiting friends here.

The congregation of the First M. E. Church will hold its quarterly meeting today.

Mr. Guy Haymaker, of Franklin, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ora Powell last week.

FOR FEMINE READERS

**LITTLE HABITS WOMEN ADOPT TO HELP ON MENTAL PROCESES.**

**The Question of What to Wear Paramount with Women at This Season—The Making of Tea.**  
"I'll never be able to stand it if that woman has her hand up to her hair once more," said a woman at the theater the other night, according to a writer in the New York Sun. "What woman?" she went on in answer to a masculine murmur by her side. "Do you mean to say you haven't noticed that woman in the blue waist?" She hasn't five consecutive seconds pass without giving a pat to her back hair. The object of her hand, however, is to keep one of the house who isn't fussing and poking at her hair more or less noticeably, but she's the worst and there—do you see what I mean?"

"Yes, indeed," said the man. The woman in the blue waist had passed her hand caressingly from the nape of her neck over the fluffy expanse of yellow hair till it reached the high gathered knot, where it gave a reassuring little squeeze before disappearing from view once more. "You just watch for her a few moments and see her do the same thing again," went on the woman who found the sight so trying to her nerves. "The funny part of it is, she isn't thinking about her hair at all; she's got that habit and probably she does it so regularly that she never even thinks of it. Maybe you never noticed any of the ridiculous little tricks that folks have."

"Yes, indeed," murmured the man. "That one of fussing with the hair is the most common, though every woman knows that to so much as let her little finger wander over her hair is among the things that are prohibited. But just look at them all around here; that's what causes so much of the fussing. Why, I know some women who will hardly make an ordinary remark without carrying the hand slowly to the face, rubbing the fingers once over the left eye, then gradually finishing off by smoothing the hair over the left ear. Queer, isn't it? But they'll go through the whole performance dozens of times in the course of an ordinary conversation and then if anyone should tell them they had such an unnecessary mannerism they declare that they never did such a thing. Funny, isn't it?"

"Yes, indeed," the man assented sympathetically. "You're surprised to know how many women confess that they can't let the cord hang from a window-shade alone. That isn't so much of a habit as it is a thought habit. You see, it's a woman sits down to think beside a window shade and she sees in pulling the shade down dangles there in full view and before she knows it she has taken hold of the cord and is tying knots all the way along. The harder she thinks the harder knots she ties. I know to buy a new gown made, that a woman sits down to think beside a window shade and she sees in pulling the shade down dangles there in full view and before she knows it she has taken hold of the cord and is tying knots all the way along. The harder she thinks the harder knots she ties. 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